

There are 100 acres of the same. The
quantity, name and other things
of the same kind shall be
and the name of the person that was
at the time of the same. They got 100
on the 10th of July 1800.

The man that I had called brought
the best dogs in the town
to-day they do not know how to
be dogs and how to be
at the end of the road
and called the dog

✓ P
✓

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POCAHONTAS COUNTY

LOCATION

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The geographical position of our county is defined from 37 degrees 40 minutes to 38 degrees 45 minutes north latitude; from 79 degrees 35 minutes, to 80 degrees 24 minutes West Longitude.

Pocahontas is an eastern border county, Allegheny top being the line between Pocahontas and Virginia. From the center of West Virginia, Pocahontas County is located to the southeast. Among the distinctive features of the north portion of this county is the fact of its being a part of the high region where nearly every river system of the Virginia's find their head springs; The entire county has a great elevation, some of the highest peaks in the state being within its limits. (From Historical Markers of Pocahontas County - State Library.)

LOCATION

✓ Pocahontas is an eastern border county. Pocahontas County, in the Appalachian Highlands was formed in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph Counties. (Virginia) and named for Pocahontas, the Indian princess. Pocahontas County is bordered on the south by Greenbrier County and on the west by Nicholas and Fayette and on the north by Jefferson County. (Blue Book, 1938)

AREA

The area of Pocahontas County is 942.61 square miles. 942.61 x 640 = 603,270.4

Pocahontas County is the third largest.

TYPE OF LAND

The County has been called the birthplace of rivers. The source of Cheat River flows from the northern part of Pocahontas County also the same applies to the Elk, except that its source is from the western part of the county. The source of Gauley River is also from the western part. The Greenbrier River's source is from the northern part of Pocahontas County. The source of the Tygart River is from the northern part of Pocahontas County. The Williams, Cranberry and C&O, the

20 more dogs to put on the tracks
However they do not know how to
follow them the dogs followed but soon returned
and with those who stalked into and out the track
of the dog had walked the track.

Per

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
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The major rivers have their rise in this county and all flow to the west-

ward. The country is mountainous and in former years heavily timbered with white pine and such other valuable timber, and abounds in iron ores. General geology consists largely of limestone leads.

Through the county there is such an abundance of purest, freshest waters as to supply all ordinary powers of description. Literally it is a land of springs and mountains, beyond the means of poetic diction to portray realistically. Some of the streams gushing from the earth, even in midsummer show undiminished volume, and with a temperature but little above that of iced water. The entire county is seemingly underlaid with vast reservoirs, whose dimensions puzzle imagination, far from the level land as well as from the mountain sides pour forth great springs, many of them with volume sufficient to propel water mills. Larger streams thus starting from a hillside sometimes disappear only to appear elsewhere from some unexpected opening in the earth. Of this it is believed that Locust Creek furnishes a notable example in the relation to Hills Creek. (W. Va. Atlas)

SOIL

The soil of Pocahontas County is likewise diversified. In some sections the land is thin and in others rugged; but the greater portion is exceedingly fertile, and there cannot be found in this state, or any other state, a locality better adapted to grazing and farming. (From a Nineteenth Century History of Northern S. Va.)

TOPOGRAPHY

The county is very mountainous and has a number of mountain peaks reaching 4,000 feet in height, among which may be named Bald Knob, Mars Knob, Gibson Knob, Spruce Knob of Elk, Spruce Knob of Williams River, Barlow Top and Briery Knob. The Drury Mountain Battlefield, in this county, is the site of the most extensive Civil War battle fought in the state, which occurred on October 8, 1861. It was acquired by the State in 1929, and is now a Battlefield Park. (W. Va. Standard Atlas)

Headed: 1949
No date published or date revised
No date followed on but the date
had marked the fact

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CL: 18 - DATE P OK 1928

TOWN	COUNTY	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE ANNUAL	
		LENGTH OF RECORD (YRS)	TEMPERATURE
Marlinton	Fayette	89 years	48.1 deg.

The average Maximum temperature (annual) is 89.5. The average minimum temperature is 28.4.

The average rainfall 47.26 (forty-seven inches and 26 hundredths). The average number of days .01 inch or more - 121. The average annual Snowfall is 21 in. 6/10 tenths.

HEALTH MATTERS

From the standpoint of climate, Fayette is subject to severe winters and ideal summers. The rainfall averages 47 inches.

Magisterial Districts (4) as follows: Edray, Greenbank, Huntersville, Little levels.

Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages:

TOWN	POPULATION
Cass, W. Va.	708
Durbin, W. Va.	498
Hillsboro, W. Va.	220
Marlinton, W. Va.	1,566

The History of emigration or migration - Historic Markers, State Library.

County Seat - Marlinton, West Virginia.

First established in 1749 and known as Marlinton Bottom until 1887. Incorporated in 1900. Named for Jacob Marlinton, one of the first white settlers to spend a winter in Fayette County, the other being Stephen Sewell, Edray, West Virginia. Named after a town in ancient Palestine, meaning a place surrounded. Settled prior to Revolutionary War by Thomas Drinnon. Famous camping place of Indiana who took to the Drinnon home, murdered his wife and carried his son away in captivity beyond the Ohio River. A stopping place mentioned by Bishop Francis Astury in his journey from Rome to Georgia.

AGRICULTURE

Source of the agricultural statistics of Fayette County, West Virginia.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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1900, more 1,014 people engaged in farming on 1,201 farms. In 1900 there were 1,201 acres of land in farms in Pocahontas County, which produced crops valued at \$1,201. The value of dairy products were \$46,738, and the value of livestock was estimated at \$1,377,497. (This box was taken from Road McJelly World Atlas, 1899).

Milling facots early and late made the working of lead a precarious course of dependence until a comparatively recent period in the history of our county. As late as 1867, the fact that corn would ripen at Marlin's Bottom enough to be fit for meal was nearly a year's wonder. Gardens for onions, parsnips, cucumbers, pumpkins, and turnips; patches of buckwheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, for many years comprised the most of pioneer farming enterprise in the way of supplementing their supplies of game and fish. The implements used for clearing and cultivating these gardens and truck patches were of home manufacture, and for the most part rudely constructed.

(This box was taken from The Historical Workers, State Library, State House.)

According to the Blue Book - 1908, the chief products and leading industries of Pocahontas County were as follows: The leading industry of Pocahontas County is lumber, tannery (sole leather). The chief products are: livestock, potatoes, oats, maple sugar, honey, and poultry.

CONCLUSIONS AND ISSUES

Very much of Pocahontas County was heavily timbered and as the variety and quality was equal to most and surpassed by no other country in the State, before the vast forests were made on these timber resources in the last fifteen or twenty years.

Still there is an enormous supply yet remaining after all has been done by rafting and loaded freight cars. For twenty years or more an interesting feature was of course the lumber camps here and there in the woods where hundreds of men were comfortably housed and fed on the fat of the land in various parts of the county, mainly east of the Greenbrier. On the higher elevations west of the Greenbrier and in the western

The western part of the county are vast tranches of black spruce forests, now
in such demand for wood pulp of which the paper is made of post cards, books,
and newspapers. There remains much oak, cherry, poplar, chestnut and the more
young forest trees in marked profusion.

The entire county from east to end east of the Greenbrier abounds in iron ore
indications, principally the brown hematite and the reddish magnetite.

(Shore from Historic Harbors -

MIGRATION OF PEOPLE

In reference to the ancestry of the people of Pocahontas County, it may be
inferred that the citizenship is of a composite character, German, English, Irish,
Scottish, and French.

Such names as the's, Lightner, Harper, Yeager, Arbogast, Harold, Hatterman, Burr,
Kiple, Shete, Oesbolt, Schrader, Burner, Sydenstricker, Varner, Neveber, Oakley,
Gann, Overholt, indicate German descent, etc.

Indians: There are evidences that the Indians once roamed through the thick
forests of what is now our beautiful section of country. Pieces of flint have been
found by our citizens which were no doubt used by the Red Race. There was an Indian
burial ground on a flat above the road a short distance up the valley from I. S.
Kear's dwelling. Indications were to the older people that several Indians had
been buried here. It has been said that a few relics were found in later years when
some excavations were made.

CHERRY GLADES

An intriguing bit of Back Country in the Old Mountains of West Virginia which
recently has been included in the Monongahela National Forest:

"Here is the botanist's paradise. Here among these mountains are found the
"Cherry Glades," a strangely misplaced tract of arctic tundra in the southern
Appalacians. Here you will find a bewildering array of siders, shrubs, grasses and
Vines, a never-ending source of delight are the two thousand varieties of orchids,
and the most beautiful mountain flowers of the region."

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...and a large covering the fields. West Virginia is the native home of the
...hundred flowering plants.

(above from Historic Markers - State Library.)

RELIGION

The first Presbyterian Church ever organized within the county was known as the
Oak Grove Church in this district in 1793. For thirty-seven years it did not have
a pastor, the only preaching being done by ministers who occasionally visited this
section. It is believed that the first minister to be located here was Rev. John
DeGus.

In 1830 this church was organized by Rev. S. L. Graham, and at the time had
nine members, including four deacons, who were Josiah Beard, George Ponge, John
Jordan, and S. D. Ponge. Rev. Graham continued to be the pastor for 25 years, when
he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Blaine.

In 1823 Mt. Zion Church in "The Hills" was built. It is a log structure, but
has been materially repaired and is still used for a house of worship. Previous
to the erection of Mt. Vernon Church the people of Upper Knapps Creek attended ser-
vices at Mt. Zion. Many of them went on horse back across the country by way of
the Mill Run at I. S. Moore's.

Mt. Vernon Church was erected in 1856. A noticeable feature of this building
is the good quality of the lumber used. Scarcely a defect was spot can be seen in
the ceiling. John McElwee and son did the carpenter work. All the lumber was
planed by hand at the shop on the land owned by Moses ... who was a pious
Christian character.

Trinity M. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1860. The ...
offered by Rev. Wm. T. Price of Marlinton. The dedication ...
Rev. Wallace, of Monroe County. The text was taken from ...
... at the verse: Fear ye not another burdens and ...
...
... George Spencer was the pastor in charge of the church.
... and P. D. Sharp, both of Frost.

POLK COUNTY

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Wesleyan Lutheran Church at Minnehaha was built in 1893 through the efforts of Rev. J. H. White, Sr., and his family who came to Douthard's Creek in 1876. Before building the church they had occasional services by Lutheran pastors in their homes, at nearby churches, and in school houses.

The Westminister Presbyterian Church was building in 1903 and Rev. G. W. McGill was pastor. In 1923 the first county convention to be held in Huntersville occurred here.

St. Carol M. E. Church, South, was dedicated October 1, 1905.

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1793. The early records of the church were lost and no one remembers when it was built. A substantial brick structure in this sect worshipped for many years was later built southeast of Hillsboro, where the cemetery is still kept up. In 1830 the Church was reorganized.
